

GORBUNOVA, K.M.; NIKIFOROVA, A.A.

Electrochemical characteristics of nickel in the process of its
reduction by hypophosphites. Zashch.met. 1 no.1:63-69 Ja-F '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

LYAMINA, L.I.; GORBUNOVA, K.M.

Mechanism of iron reduction from alkaline solutions. Part 2:
Reduction of a hydrated ferric oxide film deposited on the
cathode surface. Elektrokimiia 1 no.5:546-550 My '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000516120004-2

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000516120004-2"

GORBUNOVA, K. P.

"Sulfanilamide and Penicillin Therapy of Experimental Cocci Infections."
Sub 11 Jun 51, First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Inst.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow
during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55.

GORBUNOVA, K.P., PARINA, N.V.

Variability of antigenic properties of drug-resistant strains of
Salmonella typhosa. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 29 no.7:27-29
Jl '58 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Iz Kafedry mikrobiologii 1-go Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo
instituta imeni Sechenova.

(SALMONELLA TYPHOSA, effect of drugs on,
antibiotics, variability of antigenic properties in
resist. strains (Rus))

(ANTIBIOTICS, effects,
on Salmonella typhosa, variability of antigenic
properties in resist. strains (Rus))

SOV/16-59-9-15/47

17(2)

AUTHORS:

Sinyushina, M.N., Gorbunova, K.P., Isayeva, L.A., Svetlova, A.K.,
Staroverova, G.S., and ~~Teikina~~, S.I.

TITLE:

A Comparative Study of the Microflora Found in Acute and Chronic
Pneumonia in Infants

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1959, Nr 9,
pp 67-70 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

At the I Moskovskiy meditsinskiy institut (I Moscow Medical Institute) the authors made a study of the sputum microflora in infants with acute or chronic pneumonia and determined its sensitivity to various antibiotics. No essential difference were noted in the microflora isolated from acute pneumonia cases and the microflora of chronic cases. Because of the early and wide use of antibiotics administered to the children, the microflora could not be studied in its pristine form, which perhaps accounts for the comparatively low rate of isolation of pneumococci (5-7%). Pneumococci were isolated, however, which had lost their virulent properties and proved non-pathogenic to mice. In this case the normal method of detection by intraperitoneal infection of mice is useless and the Pneumococci can best be identified by a bacteriolog-

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SOV/16-59-9-15/47

A Comparative Study of the Microflora Found in Acute and Chronic Pneumonia in Infants

ical examination of the mice's organs. A very large number of the strains isolated in acute and chronic infantile pneumonia proved to be resistant to one or more of the antibiotics tried out (penicillin, streptomycin, levomycetin and biomycin). On the other hand, it was very rare that a strain sensitive to all the antibiotics was found. The low rate of isolation of Pneumococci agrees with the findings of M.N. Yanishevskaya and A.A. Gyl'basarova. Conversely, the discovery of a large percentage of penicillin-resistant staphylococci among the sputum microflora contradicts the findings of A.M. Leonova, A.O. Sakovich and A.L. Libov. There are 3 tables and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet and 1 unidentified.

ASSOCIATION: I Moskovskiy meditsinskiy institut imeni Sechenova (I Moscow Medical Institute imeni Sechenov)

SUBMITTED: July 28, 1958

Card 2/2

ISAYEVA, L.A.; SINYUSHINA, M.N.; GORBUNOVA, K.P.

Antibiotic sensitivity of respiratory tract flora in infants with
pneumonia [with summary in English]. *Pediatrics* 37 no.1:66-69
Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

(PNEUMONIA, in inf. & child
antibiotic ther., sensitivity of resp. flora (Rus))
(ANTIBIOTICS, ther. use
pneumonia in inf., sensitivity of resp. flora (Rus))

LIVKINA, Ye. G., prof.; GORBUNOVA, K. P., kand. med. nauk

Variability of antigenic properties of drug-resistant strains of
the Gonococcus. Vest. dermat. i ven. 34 no.1:67-69 Ja '60.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. M. N. Lebedeva) 1-go
Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta im. I. M.
Sechenova i iz Khabarovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. -
doksent S. K. Nechepayev).

(NEISSERIA GONORRHOEAE)

ISAYEVA, L.A.; SINYUSHINA, M.H.; GORBUNOVA, K.P.; AEROVA, I.L.;
KIRILLOVA, L.Ye.

Role of staphylococci in the etiology of pneumonias in infants.
Pediatrics 38 no.11:83-87 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz kliniki detskikh bolezney i kafedry mikrobiologii
I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni
I.M. Sechenova.

(PNEUMONIA in inf. & child)

(STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTIONS in inf. & child)

SINYUSHINA, M. N.; GORBUNOVA, K. P.; ISAYEVA, L. A.; OVSYANNIN, N. V.

Study of antibiotic-resistant staphylococci isolated during pneumonias in infants. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 32 no.8: 58-63 Ag '61. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii i kliniki detskikh bolezney I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova.

(STAPHYLOCOCCUS) (PNEUMONIA)

5 (2)

AUTHORS: Demidov, A. A., Gorbunova, L. B. SOV/32-25-8-19/44

TITLE: Spectrum Method for the Determination of Impurities in Carbon and Graphite of a High Degree of Purity

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 8, pp 956 - 957 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A method for the determination of impurities of Si, Fe, Mg, Al, and other elements in carbon and graphite of a high degree of purity was developed in which the method of enrichment of the impurities according to A. G. Karabash and Sh. I. Peysulayev (Ref 1) before the spectrum analysis, was applied. The sample is burned with beryllium oxide (I), which serves as collector, in a muffle furnace, thus, after the burning all the impurities are concentrated on the (I) and can be spectrographically determined up to a concentration of 10^{-3} - $10^{-5}\%$. The used electrode was of spectrally pure Kudinov carbon previously calcined. The spectra of the samples and of the standard samples are simultaneously photographed with two spectrographs, a KS-55 (with a quartz optic) and an ISP-51 (with a camera UF-84), but a spectrograph ISP-22 can be used as well. Spectroscopic photo-

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Spectrum Method for the Determination of Impurities SOV/32-25-8-19/44
in Carbon and Graphite of a High Degree of Purity

graphic films of type II with a sensitivity of 22 units of GOST were used. The relative error of analysis is indicated to be 25-30%. The article lists analysis results of several graphites and of the Kudinov spectrally pure carbon (Table). There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 1 Soviet reference.

Card 2/2

GORBUNOVA, L.B.; KONKOVA, Ye.S.; KUTENNIKOV, A.F.

Determining impurities in graphite by the spectrum analysis method.
Konstr. uglegraf. mat. no.1:302-207 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

L 34005-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5003519

ASSOCIATION: NONE

SUBMITTED: 20Dec63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT. OP

NO. 1

Card 2/2

GORBUNOVA, L.B.; KON'KOVA, Ye.S.; KUTEYNIKOV, A.F.

Method of spectral analysis of high purity graphite. Zav. lab.
30 no.1:38-39 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

- I 12463-65 EHG(j)/EWT(m)/EPF(s)/EWP(e)/EPR/T/EWP(b) Pr-4/Ps-4 AFETP DWH/JD'

0.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000

TITLE: Scientific determination of boron traces in semiconductors

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 30, no. 11, 1964, 1348-1349

TOPIC: 1348-1349 Scientific determination of boron traces in semiconductors

Card 1/2

L 12463-15

ACCESSION NO. 12463-15

NO. 12463-15

COBALT 12463-15

W. H. PRESS: 12463-15

12463-15

SEP 12 1977

NO. 12463-15

Card 2/2

GORBUNOVA, L. I. Cand. Geolog-Mineral Sci.

Dissertation: "Glauconite of Jurassic and Chalk Sediments of the Moscow Depression."
Inst of Geological Sciences, Acad. Sci. USSR 5 Jun 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Jun 1947, (Project #17836)

GORBUNOVA, L.I.

CA

Determination of the volume change of caking material at high temperatures. L. I. Kirkin and L. I. Gorbunova. *Zarodskaya Lab.* 16, NO1-7(1958). Vol. *CHANGES OF SEMI-* coke subjected to caking at various temps. were studied. The expts. were performed on cylinders of semicoke of known length (12 to 18 mm.) placed in a quartz tube and surrounded by a tubular furnace. Devices for measuring length of the cylinder and temp. were included in the app., which was called a "contractometer." Results were expressed as percentage of linear contraction. The semicoke was prep'd. from Kuanetsk coals at a limiting temp. of 500°. Linear contraction of semicoke tested in the contractometer was shown to be 0.0% less with 10°/min. heating than with 3°/min. heating. A heating rate of 10°/min. was used in further expts. Contraction began in all cases at about 800°. With further rise in temp. the rate of contraction increased to a max. at 750-800° and then decreased from 800 to 1100°. Total contraction increased with rise in temp. Samples of semicoke heated to 700, 800, and 1100°, resp., were cooled and reheated to 710, 910, and 1100°, respectively, and kept at the end temp. for 30 min. Further contraction took place, the low-temp. coke contracting more than the high temp.

Expts. with samples prep'd. at low temp. and studied at high temps. showed heat decompn. (vol. increase) followed by contraction. The transition corresponded to caking temp. The contractometer was also used to test completeness of caking in con. ovens. Nancy Curbin

GORBUNOVA, L. I.

CA

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Comparative study of glauconites. L. I. Gorbunova (Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 70, 197-200 (1959). -Glauconites from the marine sediments of the Upper Jura and Lower Cretaceous of the Russian platform are chosen for a comparison of the mineralization in different depths under the sea level during the sedimentation. They are characterized by a grain size of the glauconite concretions which is about 1.5 to 3 times the diam. of the terrigenous quartz grains. The carefully isolated and purified glauconite, formed in moderate depth, is usually dark-green colored, the mineral from deeper levels either yellow-green, or greenish yellow (the latter often called "colorless"). Glauconite from the shelf zone is coarse-grained, the deep-formed mineral finer-grained, and the "colorless" glauconite is characteristically associated with montmorillonite. The dark-green glauconite is rich in Fe_2O_3 (20%), has a high d (2.82), and n (1.59), very little free SiO_2 (3.2%), and is high in K_2O (16.4%), but low in its sorption capacity (26 millicquives). The corresponding data for the "colorless" glauconite are: 0.60, 2.59, 1.54, 16.7%, 52.2

millicquives. The yellowish green variety is intermediate. The ratio $SiO_2:R_2O_3$ is for all the glauconites somewhat above 3, not 4 as usually assumed, and the av. formula is $(Al, Fe)_2(O, OH)_4(K, Na, Fe, Mg)0.3SiO_3 \cdot nH_2O$. The deep-level "colorless" glauconites often contain opal or chalcedony. The d and n of the single fractions of all three glauconite types are variable in rather wide ranges, and the data given above for a classification are only averages of the most frequent fractions. Especially the optical properties greatly depend on the vapor pressure conditions in the surrounding atmosphere, because of the high sorption capacity. The x-ray powder diagrams are identical, except for impurities. Also the thermal dehydration curves are identical. The glauconite sediments of the Upper Jurassic Moscow basin contain about 40 to 50%, the clayish Oxford sediments 70% glauconite, the latter as "colorless" variety. W. Eitel

Inst. Geol. Sci, A S USSR

GORBUNOVA, L.I.; SAIDOVA, Kh.M.

Lithology and microfauna of the Lower Cretaceous deposits of
central and northern Daghestan. Dokl.AN SSSR 94 no.6:1163-1165
P. 154. (MLRA 7:2)
(Daghestan--Paleontology) (Paleontology--Daghestan)

GORBUNOVA, L.I.

Lithology of the lower Cretaceous deposits in central and northern
Daghestan. Trudy VNIGI no.6:36-96 '55. (MLRA 9:11)
(Daghestan--Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Daghestan--Petrology)

20-114-3-49/60

AUTHORS: Gorbunova, L. I., Shabayeva, Ye. A.

TITLE: Montmorillonite Clays From Deposits of a Carboniferous Layer of the Lower Carboniferous in Tataria. (Montmorillonitovyye gliny iz otlozheniy uglenosnogo gorizonta nizhnego karbona Tatarii)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol. 114, Nr 3, pp. 631-633 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the course of microscopic investigations of the Devonian and Carboniferous deposits of some districts of Baku II, the authors of the paper under review studied, inter alia, the mineralogical composition of the Lower Carboniferous clays from the Romashkinskoye oil area of Tataria: interval 996-1016 m of the Al'met'yev shaft. These are aleuritic clay units. Coarsely pelitic fraction is predominant (38,9 - 85,1 %). Precolloidal fraction (9,17 - 38,1 %) plays a subordinate part. Colloidal fraction (5,6 - 12,1 %) is represented to an even lesser degree. From the point of view of their chemical composition, the fractions 0,001 - 0,0002 mm are related to the montmorillonite clays. Also the X-ray analyses of the fractions below 0,0002 mm point to this group of minerals. The

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Gorbunova, L. I.

AUTHORS:

Shabayeva, Ye. A., and Gorbunova, L. I. 20-3-37/46

TITLE:

A Case of Montmorillonite Replacement by Hydro-Mica in Clays of Middle Carboniferous Deposits of the Saratov Near-Volga Region (Sluchay zameshcheniya montmorillonita gidroslyudoy v glinakh srednekamennougol'nykh otlozheniy Saratovskogo Povolzh'ya).

PERIODICAL:

Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 116, Nr 3, pp. 484-487 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Electron microscopical photographs of fine clay fractions of the Bashkir specimen and the Veresyk horizon have shown various stages of diagenetic replacement of a clay mineral by an other one. The initial stage of this replacement is represented in figure 1. The picture reminds externally the replacement process of olivine by serpentine, of biotite by chlorite, etc. The said minerals were carefully identified by the authors. Clear lines of various intensity of montmorillonite and hydro-mica were detected on radiograms of the fractions $< 0,001$ mm. The electron microscopial investigation is not at variance with the chemical analysis. Consequently the two said minerals may be considered as rock-forming. The electron microscope shows that hydro-mica

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A Case of Montmorillonite Replacement by Hydro-Mica
in Clays of Middle Carboniferous Deposits of the Saratov
Near-Volga Region

20-3-~~37~~/46

was produced from montmorillonite-like mineral in course of the diagenesis. Nobody has stated this before, but it became a question that the process takes place in opposite direction. Only some suggestive remarks concerning the former possibility were enounced. The fixed case seems to indicate that these enouncements prove right and it is in accordance with the results obtained by some authors who obtained hydro-mica by introducing potassium ions in the montmorillonite lattice. Hydro-mica was diagenetically formed in the Volga region, apparently by the interaction of the mineral from the montmorillonite-group with potassium ions which at that time were absorbed by sediments from sea water. There are 3 figures, 2 tables and 9 references, 7 of which are Slavic.

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20-3-37/46

A Case of Montmorillonite Replacement by Hydro-Mica
in Clays of Middle Carboniferous Deposits of the Saratov
Near-Volga Region

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Petroleum Institute for Scientific Research and Geological
Prospecting (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy
neftyanoy institut)

PRESENTED: March 12, 1957, by N. M. Strakhov, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 11, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

AUTHOR: Gorbunova, L.I. SOV/5-58-5-9/20

TITLE: Carbonate and Phosphate Concretions of the Lower-Cretaceous Deposits of the North-Eastern Caucasus (Karbonatnyye i fosfatnyye konkretsi i nizhnemelovykh otlozheniy severo-vostochnogo Kavkaza)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' Moskovskogo obshchestva ispytateley prirody, Otdel geologicheskiiy, 1958, Nr 5, pp 123-141 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author gives a detailed description of calcareous, siderite and phosphate concretions which she found in the Aptian and Albian deposits of the north-eastern Caucasus. Microscopic studies and chemical analyses of these concretions showed that: 1) the calcareous concretions are of the same mineralogic and granulometric composition as the enclosing rocks. This and the presence of remains of fauna in the concretions shows their authigenous origin in the diagenetic period. The presence of the fauna indicates that these concretions were formed under conditions of a normal marine basin; 2) the siderite concretions were formed in the early diagenetic stage. They are composed of siderite, calcite with an admixture of minerals from the enclos-

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SOV/5-58-5-9/20

Carbonate and Phosphate Concretions of the Lower-Cretaceous Deposits of the North-Eastern Caucasus

ing rocks. 3) the formation of the dispersed phosphate concretions occurred in a regressive period of sedimentation. The following geologists are mentioned by the author: L.M. Miropol'skiy, F.V. Chukhrov, G.I. Shapovalova, Z.Ye. Gauer, P.V. Zaritskiy, L.V. Pustovalov, M.S. Shvetsov, V.P. Rengarten, D.V. Drobyshev, G.I. Bushinskiy, Ye.P. Furman, A.V. Kazakov and N.S. Shatskiy. There are 8 photos, 5 tables, 1 diagram, 1 thermogram and 30 references, 29 of which are Soviet and 1 American.

Card 2/2

SHABAYEVA, Ye.A.; GOREBUNOVA, L.I.

Petrographic and mineralogical characteristics of Devonian and
Carboniferous clays in Volga portion of Saratov Province. Trudy
VNIGNI no.13:87-113 '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Saratov Province--Clay)

3 (7)

AUTHOR: Gorbunova, L. I.

SOV/20-125-6-45/61

TITLE: The Mineralogical Composition of the Clays of Lower Cretaceous Deposits of North-West Caucasus (Mineralogicheskiy sostav glin nizhnemelovykh otlozheniy Severo-Vostochnogo Kavkaza)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 6, pp 1333 - 1336 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Clays play a very important role in the terrigenous deposits of the region mentioned in the title; they form at some places up to 30-40% of the cross section. Aleurolites and transitory rocks contain furthermore up to 40-50% clay material as cement. Nevertheless, the clay substance in these rocks has hitherto not been investigated at all (except Refs 1,2). In 1956-58 the author subjected the clays from Dagestan, from the Groznyy region, and from the Kabardino-Balkar ASSR to a thorough mineralogical investigation, especially the fractions 0.01-0.001 mm and lower ones. The following methods were applied: the microscopical, radiological, chemical, electron-microscopic, thermal method and coloring. All Lower Cretaceous clays are dark. In Hauterivian and Barremian they are greenish gray, in Aptian and Albian almost black. This is caused by many organic admixtures. The coarse-pelitic frac-

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The Mineralogical Composition of the Clays of Lower
Cretaceous Deposits of North-West Caucasus

SOV/20-125-6-45/61

tion predominates (approximately 50%). The fine-pelitic and the colloid fraction (below 0.001 mm) usually never surpass 15-30%. The aleurite fraction (0.05-0.01 mm) attains 20-30%, at some places less than 5%. Individual granulometric fractions differ mineralogically on the whole only by quantitative interrelations between individual minerals. Quartz and other clastic grains as well as autogenous minerals (calcite, pyrites) are reduced with reduction of the grains. The quantity of clay minerals and organic substances rises accordingly. The coarse-pelitic fraction consists of hydromica, minerals of the montmorillonite group, mica species, quartz, feldspar, coal particles, spores, pollens, and other plant remnants. Heavy minerals are represented by the same association as in aleurite, the grains have, however, even crystalline contours; they are followed up by autogenous minerals: calcite, glauconite, and pyrites. Three kinds of clay were microscopically separated: 1) hydromica-, 2) beidellite- and 3) beidellite-hydromica clays. The clays of the first and of the mixed kind (transition between the first and the second kind) are the most distributed. Coarse- and fine-pelitic fractions consist mostly of the same clay minerals, the montmorillonite minerals

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The Mineralogical Composition of the Clays of Lower Cretaceous Deposits of North-West Caucasus SOV/20-125-6-45/61

are, however, better represented in the first one. In the fine-pelitic fraction two kinds of clay can be reliably classified: the first kind has a hydromica composition, the second kind consists mainly of montmorillonite. Table 1 shows the characteristics of the fractions < 0.001 mm for clays of various composition (39 samples). A dependence according to a certain law exists between light refraction and the chemical composition for the overwhelming majority. N_g increases with the increase of K_2O and the decrease of H_2O . The double refraction remains almost unchanged: K_2O and H_2O change usually in inverse proportion to each other. The chemical- and X-ray analyses were carried out in the laboratories of VNIGNI, the thermal analyses in the laboratory of Geolnerudstroy. Most of the clays contain furthermore kaolinite, more rarely hallausite, and both are always of secondary importance. Quartz is detected by the chemical- and X-ray analyses and surpasses seldom 5-6%. Electron-microscopic images (Fig 1) show the typical morphological peculiarities of the aforesaid minerals. Diagenetic changes of

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The Mineralogical Composition of the Clays of Lower Cretaceous Deposits of North-West Caucasus SOV/20-125-6-45/61

clastic terrigenous grains are only weakly marked. The clay substance, which is assumed to be chiefly of terrigenous origin, changed to the greatest extent. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 3 Soviet references.

PRESENTED: November 27, 1958, by N. M. Strakhov, Academician

SUBMITTED: November 27, 1958

Card 4/4

VEBER, V.V.; GORBUNOVA, L.I.

Role of the mineralogical composition of pelite in the processes
of bitumen formation. Sov.geol. 4 no.11:73-85 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy
neftyanoy institut.

(Pelites)

(Bitumen)

GORBUNOVA, L.I.

Distribution of organic matter in clay fractions of different mineralogical composition. Dokl. AN SSSR 136 no.2:432-433 '61.
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyahoy institut. Predstavleno akademikom D.V. Nalivkinym.
(Clay) (Bitumen)

GORBUNOVA, L.I.

Glaucinite from Lower Cretaceous sediments of the northeastern
Caucasus. Vop. min. osad. obr. 6:315-332 '61. (MIRA 15:6)
(Caucasus, Northern—Glaucinite)

GORBUNOVA, L.I.; GRISHINA, I.I.

Preparing the large-scale agricultural maps of land utilization.
Vop. geog. no.54:87-95 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Agriculture--Maps)

GORBUNOVA, L.I.

Upper Bavly sediments in the southern part of the Kama arch.
Trudy VNIGNI no.36:250-258 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

GORBUNOVA, L.I.

Recent data on volcanic rocks in the Bavly series of the Russian Platform. Dokl. AN SSSR 149 no.2:385-387 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Kamskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo geologorazvedochnogo neftyanogo instituta, Perm'. Predstavleno akademikom N.M.Strakhovym.

(Russian Platform--Rocks, Igneous)

GOLOVENKO, S.V.; GORBUNOVA, L.I.; LEONOVA, T.N.

Contents and the mapping of land cadastre maps of administrative regions. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 5: Geog. 19 no.2:65-71 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Laboratoriya izucheniya i otsenki zemel'nykh fondov Moskovskogo universiteta.

B. 17995-63

BDS

S/0105/63/000/007/0029/0033

ACCESSION NR: AP3004221

AUTHOR: Glagoleva, N. B. (Engineer); Gorbunova, L. M. (Engineer);
Portnoy, M. G. (Candidate of technical sciences); Khachaturov, A. A.
(Candidate of technical sciences)

TITLE: Asynchronous characteristics of synchronous generators | 0

SOURCE: Elektrichestvo, no. 7, 1963, 29-33

TOPIC TAGS: synchronous generator

ABSTRACT: For calculating asynchronous conditions and for resynchronization of generators in power systems, it is necessary to know the synchronous machine parameters as functions of slip within 0.001-0.1. The article suggests a simple method of experimental determination of asynchronous characteristics of steam- and hydro-turbine generators and describes a few actual measurements. The generator is disconnected and demagnetized; then, an a-c voltage

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L 17995-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3004221

from a separate source is applied to the stator while the rotor is driven at various rpm's. Stator current, voltage, and active power are recorded by an oscillograph. From this data, the electromagnetic torque and direct-axis and quadrature-axis impedances vs. slip can be calculated (formulas supplied). A type T-2-50-2, 150-Mw, steam-turbine generator, an ASEA 203.4-Mw, salient-pole hydro-, a VG-500/9500, 17.4-Mw hydro-, and a VGS-700/100-48, 21-Mw hydro-turbine generators were tested. Detailed data is tabulated. G. A. Bakunts, A. P. Germanov, L. M. Zisman, P. I. Lapchenko, and Yu. G. Fokina took part in the tests. The method is recommended for testing prototypes at generator-manufacturing plants. Its drawbacks are: (a) inapplicability in the case of hydroelectric generators without amortisseur windings and (b) neglectance of machine saturation. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 16 formulas and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektroenergetiki, Moscow (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Electrical Power Engineering)

SUBMITTED: 07Mar62

DATE ACQ: 08Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EE

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

GORBUNOVA, L.M., inzh.; PORTNOY, M.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Mathematical modeling of a synchronous machine taking saturation into
account. Trudy VNIIE no.15:96-105 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

L 11052-66 EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) BB/GG

ACC NR: AP6004791

SOURCE CODE: UR/0105/65/000/005/0001/0006

AUTHOR: Gorbunova, L. M. (Engineer); Luginskiy, Ya. N. (Engineer); Novakovskiy, A. N. (Engineer); Strvutskov, V. K. (Engineer); Portnov, M. G. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: Analog computer for studying transient electromechanical processes in power networks

SOURCE: Elektrichestvo, no. 5, 1965, 1-6

TOPIC TAGS: analog computer, computer application, computer calculation, computer simulation, electric engineering, electric network

ABSTRACT: The article describes the design and operation of an analog electronic generator built to simulate a power network for the purpose of studying the electromechanical transients. The terminal voltage of this generator is computed from the currents either by the Gorev-Park equations with the necessary assumptions or by the equations of motion assuming a constant emf behind the transient impedance. The $\sin(\omega_0 t + \delta)$ function is obtained by the method of composing velocities rather than by the method of composing angles. This way the circuit elements of the computer do not have to meet such stringent requirements as to their dynamic characteristics; the function converter has to work over the range of angle variation from $-\pi$ to $+\pi$ instead of covering a range of 6π ; also distortions at the instant of periodization are thus avoided. The entire device consists of five units. In the first one, the

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UDC: 681.14:621.311.1

L 11052-66

ACC NR: AP6004791

"circuit equation unit" (CEV) solves the equivalent equations of electromagnetic processes in the rotor; it also calculates the difference between electrical and mechanical torques as well as the accelerations. The latter quantity is fed into the second unit, the "integration of the equation of motion unit" (IEMV) where the displacement angle is calculated. The solution is converted into a voltage at line frequency in the third unit, the "voltage conversion unit" (VCV) which is also the output stage of the device. There are two more intermediate units, namely one for current conversion (CCV) where the alternating load current is resolved into the direct-axis and the quadrature-axis component. The regulator unit (RV) contains a model of both the excitation and the speed regulators. The device has certain features which made it possible to reduce its size as compared to the universal computer for solving the same problem: the number of amplifiers necessary for performing multiplication with components along the d- and q- axes has been reduced by half through combining the SBP-1M paired product units feeding the common summator. Another size-reducing feature is the use of RC circuits in the feedback loops and at the inputs of amplifiers. The article continues with the analysis of several operations performed by the computer, namely: the simulation of synchronous machine equations, the transfer from a mathematical model of the generator to a static model of the network (the latter is done by the "voltage conversion" and the "current conversion" units, while the former is done by the CEV and the IEMV). The regulator unit is described next, it is designed for varying and adding parameters and simulating frequency or angle regulation as well as water hammer or other conditions in the turbine-generator system. For calcu-
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ACC NR: AP6004791

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lating stability and asynchronous conditions it is common practice to replace individual portions of a complex power system by equivalent generators and to solve their equations of motion including all electromagnetic and mechanical torques. An analog network for this kind of calculation is shown here separately. The article concludes with a description of general features of the model BPS-2 analog device which surpasses all other existing medium-capacity models in the number of multiplying networks. All components are designed for high reliability, with thyrites, semiconductor and thin-film resistors; the same type elements are used in the multiplying networks and in the sine-cosine function generators. The computer was checked out in simulating and calculating a 115 MW hydro-generator SV 1250/88 feeding an infinite bus through a line whose impedance is $x_L = 0.28$, $r_L = 0.06$ (per unit), at constant torque and constant excitation. The accuracy of the computer calculations were evaluated and on this basis several systems installed in Siberia were studied. It is suggested that development work be continued toward simplifying the electronic analog generator construction, also toward increasing its accuracy and stability. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 8 formulas.

[JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 06Feb64 / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 002

Cord 3/3

GORBUNOVA, L.N.

Works of American psychologists on the study of control instruments and scales. Vop.psikhol. 5 no.1:174-180 Ja-F '59.

(MIRA 12:4)

(Measuring instruments--Psychological aspects)

GORBUNOVA, L.N.

Works of American psychologists on the study of control instruments
and scales. Vop.psikhol. 6 no.3:185-193 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Measuring instruments—Psychological aspects)

KHIDEKEL', M.L.; BUCHACHENKO, A.L.; RAZUVAYEV, G.A.; GORBUNOVA, L.V.;
NEYMAN, M.B.

Oxidation of β -naphthol and some of its derivatives by
peroxide compounds. Dokl. AN SSSR 140 no.5:1096-1099 G
'61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii pri Gor'kovskom
gosudarstvennom universitete im. N.I.Lobachevskogo i Institut
khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR
(for Razuvayev).

(Naphthol)
(Peroxides)

S/020/62/147/002/013/021
B106/B101

AUTHORS: Gorbunova, L. V., Khidekel', M. L., Razuvayev, G. A.,
Corresponding Member AS USSR

TITLE: Free radicals in the oxidation of phenols when complex catalysts are present

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 147, no. 2, 1962, 368-371

TEXT: The oxidation of 2,4,6-tri-tert-butyl phenol (I) with oxygen was studied in the presence of "Complex A" catalyst (obtained by saturating a solution of Cu_2Cl_2 in pyridine with O_2) in order to discover whether free radicals occur and the part they play. It has been detected with the aid of e. p. r. spectra that free 2,4,6-tri-tert-butyl-phenoxy radicals (II) form in the oxidation of I. The main oxidation product is 2,6-di-tert butyl benzoquinone (III) accompanied by small amounts of 2,4,6-tri-tert-butyl-p-benzoquinol (IV). In the oxidation 0.7 mole O_2 is absorbed per mole phenol. The oxidation rate increases with increasing quantities of catalyst and reaches a constant maximum value at the molar ratio Cu_2Cl_2 :phenol = 1 : 2. The concentration of II changes with the

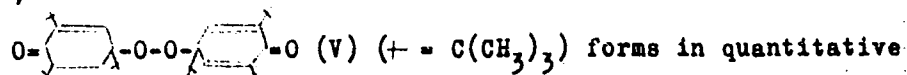
Card 1/3

Free radicals in the oxidation of ...

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B106/B101

time of oxidation. With a ~40 - 50% conversion of I, the major part of the radicals disappears. Toward the end of the reaction the catalyst is completely regenerated. Addition of H_2O_2 and of acceptors for instable free radicals (benzene, methyl methacrylate) does not change the rate of O_2 absorption. When the radical II is oxidized with oxygen in the presence of "Complex A",



yield. When the amount of catalyst increases, the oxidation rate decreases. This indicates that II is stabilized when it is incorporated into the complex. These results imply that I becomes oxidized when incorporated into the catalyst complex containing 1 oxygen atom. The hydrogen of the hydroxyl group of I passes to the complex. The phenolate ion formed regenerates the catalyst and is converted to the radical II which reacts in the mesomeric p-quinoid form. The conversion of II in the complex proceeds with quinol IV as intermediary product. II as initial substance is oxidized on incorporation into a complex by the non-modified catalyst, the radical being stabilized. If a different catalyst (Complex Card 2/3

Free radicals in the oxidation of ...

S/020/62/147/002/013/021
B106/B101

B" obtained by Cu_2Cl_2 oxidation in methanol) is used, the oxidation of I proceeds the catalyst participating. In this case the oxidation rate is reduced if benzene and methyl methacrylate are added. Conclusion: The direction of the oxidation of I is determined by how the catalyst is modified by the effect of the substrate. The modification is reversible and renders the process selective. This phenomenon may perhaps be one of the principles underlying the catalytic activity of ferments which ensure selectivity through a double control (by the initial catalyst and by the catalyst as modified under the effect of the reaction). There are 3 figures. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii pri Gor'kovskom gosudarstvennom universitete im. N. I. Lobachevskogo
(Scientific Research Institute of Chemistry at the Gor'kiy State University imeni N. I. Lobachevskiy)

SUBMITTED: July 10, 1962

Card 3/3

KARPOV, V.V.; KHIDEKEL', M.L.; GORBUNOVA, L.V.; RAZUVAYEV, G.A.

Steric hindrances and the course of oxidation of some phenols. Izv.
AN SSSR, Ser. khim. no. 9: 1717-1719 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR i Gor'kovskiy gosudar-
stvennyy universitet im. N.I. Lobachevskogo.

GORBUNOVA, L.V.; LUTUGINA, N.V.; MALENKO, Yu.I.

Boiling points as dependent on the composition of the three-component systems formed by acetic acid, ethyl acetate, methyl ethyl ketone, and n-hexane. Zhur.prikl.khim. 38 no.3:622-627
Mr '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Zhdanova.
Submitted Sept. 28, 1963.

GORBUNOVA, M.A.

Basic characteristics of the soil cover in the lower zone of the
Volga Delta. Trudy Astr. zap. no. 5:44-52 '61. (MIRA 16:8)
(Volga Delta--Soils)

GORBUNOVA, M.I.

Generalization of Desargues's theorem. izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser.
fiz.-tekh. i mat. nauk no.5:29-32 '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

GORBUNOVA, M.I.

Orispheres in certain Grassman manifolds. Dokl. AN SSSR
158 no.6:1250-1253 O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy zaachnyy pedagogicheskiy institut.
Predstavleno akademikom I.G. Petrovskim.

GORBUNOVA, M. L.

"A Variety of Potato Bacillus as an Antagonist of Diphtheria Bacteria." Cand
Med Sci, Dnepropetrovsk State Medical Inst, Dnepropetrovsk, 1954. (RZhBiol, No 8, Apr 55

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations
Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

USSR/Microbiology - General Microbiology.

F-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, 43119

Author : Gorbunova, M.L.

Inst : -

Title : A Variant of Potato Bacillus as Antagonist to Dysentery Bacilli.

Orig Pub : Sb. nauchn. rabot. Dnepropetr. med. in-t, 1956, 1, 29

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

1

DEMIKHOVSKIY, Ye.I.; GORBUNOVA, M.L.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000516120004-2"

Nature of an antibacterial substance produced by a specific group of bacteria. Antibiotiki 9 no.5:412-413 My '64.
(MIRA 18:2)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (zav.- prof. Ye.I. Demikhovskiy)
Dnepropetrovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

GORBUNOVA, M.N.; KOSTINSKIY, D.N.; TIKHOMIROV, V.P., otvetstvennyy redaktor;
~~GORBUNOVA~~, N.S., redaktor; NOGINA, N.I., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Korea, Mongolia] Koreia, Mongoliia. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo geogr.
lit-ry, 1956. 28 p. (MLRA 10:8)
(Korea) (Mongolia)

Gorbunova, M.N.

BELOV, N.S.; BIRYUKOV, I.V.; VERBLYUDOV, N.N.; GORBUNOVA, M.N.; YESIPOVA, M.M.;
IL'ICHEV, A.I.; IGNAT'YEVA, N.Ya.; KOVACHEVICH, P.M.; LITKIN, A.M.;
LOSKUTOV, V.G.; MAZYUKOV, A.S.; MIROSHNICHENKO, N.Ya.; NEFEDOV, A.Ya.;
OSIPOV, K.V.; OSIPOV, P.M.; PETROV, N.G.; PETRACHKOV, M.I.;
PINEVICH, K.M.; POPOV, B.E.; POTAPOV, P.V.; PREDEIN, F.Ye.; PUKHOV, A.F.;
CHUSOVITINA, Ye.I.; ANGEL'SKIY, N., tekhn.red.

[The Kuznetsk Basin in the sixth five-year plan] Kuzbass v shestoi
piatiletke. [Kemerovo] Kemerovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1956. 125 p.
(MIRA 10:12)

(Kuznetsk Basin)

GORBUNOVA, M.N.

AUTHOR: ~~Gorbunova, M.N.~~, Liliyenberg, D.A. 10-58-2-26/30

TITLE: The 4th Conference of Young Scientists of the Institute of Geography of the USSR Academy of Sciences (IV Konferentsiya molodykh nauchnykh rabotnikov instituta geografii AN SSSR)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR - Seriya geograficheskaya, 1958, Nr 2, pp 151-153 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In 1957, the 4th regular Conference of Young Scientists of the Institute of Geography of the USSR Academy of Sciences was convened. The conference heard the following reports: S.S. Savina and Yu.I. Spiridonova on the climatology and meteorology of the European part of the USSR; L.I. Mukhina on the natural division into districts of the Vitim plateau; N.M. Stupina on the reasons for the destruction of forests in western Siberia; A.A. Velichko on the physical-geographical conditions of the upper paleolithic period in the basin of the central Desna; V.S. Zaletayev on birds of the Mangyshlak peninsula; Z.S. Cherenysheva on the linear profiles of rivers of the Trans-Volga area in connection with new tectonic movements; D.A. Liliyenberg on special features in the relief and new tectonics of Kabystan; K.N. Argasova on the structure of the valley and bed of the Zhanadar'ya, A.D. Armand on problems concerning the

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10-58-2-26/30

The 4th Conference of Young Scientists of the Institute of Geography of the USSR Academy of Sciences

formation of the relief of the ~~Khibiny~~ tundras; L.F. Kunitsyn on characteristic features of perennial frost in the north-west Siberian lowlands; N.S. Blagovolin on the morphology of karst occurrences in the Aldan plateau; A.V. Yermakov on erosional waters in the Central Caucasus; A.A. Mints and B.S. Khorev on questions concerning economic-geographical typology of socialist cities exemplified by central industrial regions of the European part of the USSR; V.S. Mikheyeva on the typology of soil organization in the kolkhozes of the ~~Trans-Oka region~~, Moscow Oblast'; B.S. Khorev on the industrial utilization of forests in connection with the construction of the Bratsk hydro-power plant and the creation of an inundation zone; M.F. Khismatov on the utilization of mineral resources in northern Bashkiriya; K.N. Chernozhukov on the development of agricultural production and the utilization of tropic resources in South China; Ya.M. Berger on the industrialization of the Sin'tszyan-Uygurskaya Autonomous Oblast' (China); Yu.L. Pivovarov on the formation of the ~~Ostrava~~ industrial center (Czechoslovakia); A.A. Zasukhin on basic structural and geographical shifts in

Card 2/3

10-58-2-26/30

The 4th Conference of Young Scientists of the Institute of Geography of the USSR Academy of Sciences

machine building of the GDR; N.P. Shtutser on basic geographical features of Baden-Wuerttemberg industry; L.R. Serebryanny on some historical geographical peculiarities of the Norwegian population; V.I. Bulavin on the reasons for the relative backwardness of the USA in the field of ferrous metallurgy; L.A. Knyazhinskaya on peculiarities in the formation and development of western Indian territory; F.A. Trinich on the geography of the population and types of rural settlement in eastern Pakistan. There are 2 Soviet references.

1. Geography—Conference—USSR

Card 3/3

GORBUNOVA, M. N., CAND GEOG SCI, SHANTUNG. (ECONOMIC
AND GEOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS). MOSCOW, 1960. (Moscow
OBL* PED INST IN N. K. KRUPSKAYA). (KL, 2-61, 201).

GORBUNOVA, M. P.

Goiter in the lingual root. Vest. otorinolar., Moskva 13 no.4:
63-65 July-Aug 1951. (CJML 21:1)

1. Of the Clinic for Diseases of the Ear, Throat, and Nose
(Director -- Prof. B. V. Yelantsev), Kazakh Medical Institute.

GORBUNOVA, M. P.

GORBUNOVA, M. P.: "Experimental investigation of regeneration of the thyroid gland". Moscow, 1955. Acad Sci USSR. Inst of Animal Morphology imeni A. N. Severtsov, Acad Sci USSR. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of BIOLOGICAL Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 51, 10 December 1955

GORBUNOVA, M.P.

AUTHOR
TITLE

GORBUNOVA, M.P.

On the Influence of Previous Destruction On the Process of Regeneration
of the Thyroid Gland in Rats.
(Ovliyanii predvaritelnogo razrusheniya na khod regeneratsii shchitovidnoy
zhelazy krysa - Russian)
Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 114, Nr 1, pp 210-212 (U.S.S.R.)

PERIODICAL

ABSTRACT

Today it is known that in order to create regenerative capacities of the tissues and organs a sufficient traumatic degree is required. But in this context it is also known that in the case of far-reaching trauma and of far-reaching destructive processes an absence of the regenerative process can be observed. The paper under review consists mainly of a discussion of the results of two series of experiments, concerning the implantation of thyroid gland in rats (age 1.5 months, male). In the first series of experiments the material to be implanted was cut into little pieces, whereas in the second series it was pulverized. Already 24 hours (or 48 hours) after the experiments of the first series had been concluded, it was possible to observe the regeneration of the tissues, which thus took place immediately after the phase of inflammation had been terminated. In experiments of the second series, however, the damage done to the epithelial elements of the implanted substance was much graver and as a result the organisms failed to survive because of the interruption of the normal conditions of metabolism and nutrition.

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Card 1/2

GORBUNOVA, M.P.

Investigation of the tissue culture of the leucocytes of horses.
Trudy Inst.morf.zhiv. no.36:92-103 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

(Tissue culture)

(Leucocytes)

GORBUNOVA, M.P.

Ultrastructure of the mesenchymal cell. Dokl. AN SSSR 140
no.2:461-464 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A.N.Severtsova AN SSSR.
(Embryology) (Connective tissues)

GORBUNOVA, M.P.

"Light" cells of the thyroid gland. Dokl. AN SSSR 151 no.6:
1441-1443 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A.N.Severtsova AN SSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom Yu.A.Orlovym.

*

GORBUNOVA, M.P.

Some submicroscopic structures of the thyroid cell. Arkh. anat.
gist. i embr. 48 no.4:41-44 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Laboratoriya tsitologii (zav. - kand. biologicheskikh nauk
V.Ya. Brodskiy) Instituta morfologii zhivotnykh imeni Severtsova
AN SSSR, Moskva.

GOUBUNOVA, M.F.

Submicroscopical structure of the thyroid epithelium under
the effect of thyroxine. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 60 no.9:
112-115 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

L. laboratoriya tsitologii (zav. V.Ya. Brodskiy) Instituta
morfolologii zhivotnykh imeni A.N. Severtsova AN SSSR, Moskva.

KARPOV, S.A.; GORBUNOVA, M.Ya., vetvrach

Our experience with mineral feeding of farm animals. Veterinariia
36 no.3:10-14 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Glavnyy vetvrach Orekhovskogo rayona, Zaporozhskoy oblasti (for
Karpov). 2. Rayvetlechebnitsa Orekhovskogo rayona, Zaporozhskoy
oblasti (for Gorbunova).
(Orekhov District--Feeding and feeding stuffs)

RAZVYAZKINA, G., nauchnyy sotrudnik; GORBUNOVA, N., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Wheat streak mosaic. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 10
no.1:20 '65. (MIRA 18:3)

GORPUNOVA, N.A.

42489. Opredeleeniye Potrebnosti V Vitamine A. y Suporosnykh I Podsosnykh
Svinomator. Zapiski Tadzh. S-Jh. In-Ta, T. I, 1948, S. 291-95.

GORBUNOVA, N. A.

Carotene content in leguminous plants in relation to the vegetative stage. N. A. Gorbunova (Inst. of Animal Husbandry, *Sovetskaya Tekhnika*; *Fizika Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.*, No. 28, 31-4 (1959) (in Russian)). - G. tabulates carotene content (I) for 14 Leguminosae for 5 stages of development: stalk formation, budding, beginning of blossoming, full blossoming, and beginning of ripening. Content of I shows, in general, a decrease by a factor of approx. 25-53% through these 5 stages. Content of I ranges from 34.20 to 78.61 mg. per kg. in the first stage (with blue alfalfa and red clover showing the highest values), to a range of 12.82 to 39.61 mg. per kg. at the start of ripening. The decrease in the first 3 stages is relatively less than later, and the legumes are best suited for fodder at this time. Twenty-eight samples of legumes taken after summer drying contained from 0.34 to 1.0 mg. per kg. of I. A. W. Daly

GORBUNOVA, N.A.

✓ The determination of protein in plasma and of hemoglobin and the hematocrit count in blood by the copper sulfate method. N. A. Gorbunova. *Voprosy Med. Khim.* 1, No. 2, 142-7 (1955); *Referat. Zhur. Khim., Biol. Khim.* 1955, No. 13167. — A relation exists between the plasma protein content as detd. by the CuSO_4 method and the sp. gr. of the blood. The relation is so close in relatively normal bloods as to enable the detn. of not only the hemoglobin content and the hematocrit no., but the plasma protein content as well on the basis of sp. gr. A nomogram for the purpose is presented. The method cannot be employed with either dil. or concd. bloods.

B. S. Levine

GORBUNOVA, N. A.

"The Restoration of the Liquid Moiety of the Blood and of its Proteins Within a Short Time After Severe Blood loss," a report presented at the First Conference of Pathologists of Central Asia and Kazakhstan held in Stalingrad, 12-15 Feb 1955, Ark. Patol., 17, No 3, pp 83-87, 1955

Abstract Sum. 1003, 20 Jul 56

GORBUNOVA, N.A.

Further investigations on methods for determining plasma protein content, hemoglobin and hematocrit number from the specific gravity of blood and plasma. Trudy Stal.med.inst. 21:231-236 '56
(MIRA 11:8)

(BLOOD--ANALYSIS AND CHEMISTRY)

GORBUNOVA, N. A.

GORBUNOVA, N.A. (Stalinabad)

Restoration of the blood in dogs shortly following acute blood loss
[with summary in English]. Arkh.pat. 19 no.8:37-44 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (sav. - prof. I.A.Oyvin)
Stalinabadskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Avitsenny.

(BLOOD VOLUME,

restoration after exper. hemorrh. (Rus))

(HEMORRHAGE, experimental,

restoration of blood volume (Rus))

GORBUNOVA, N.A.

Carotene content of some forage plants of Tajikistan. Trudy AN
Tadzh.SSR 67:179-198 '57. (MIRA 12:6)
(Tajikistan--Forage plants--Chemical analysis)
(Carotene)

GORBUNOVA, N. A. , Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "On the restoration
of the ~~amount~~ ^{volume} of plasma and ^{the} protein content: ~~in~~ ^{of} the blood
in ~~period immediately~~ ^{period immediately}
at the ~~earliest possible moment~~ after acute ~~hemorrhage~~ ^{hemorrhage}."

Krasnodar, "Sov. Kuban'", 1958. 22 pp (Min of Health RSFSR.

Kuban' State Med Inst im Red Army). 220 copies.

(KL, 12-58, 102)

BALUDA, V.P.; GORBUNOVA, N.A.

Presence in erythrocytes of a heparin inhibitor. Biul.eksp.
biol. i med. 47 no.6:48-51 Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (sav. - prof.I.A.
Oyvin) Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Krasnodar. Pred-
stavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR V.N.Chernigovskim.

(ERYTHROCYTES,

natural heparin-inhibitors in erythrocytes
(Rus))

(ANTICOAGULANTS,
same)

GORBUNOVA, N.A.; NAMIATYSHEVA, A.M.

Effect of antithrombocytic serum on the functional state of the
coagulation system in dogs. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 5
no. 12:28-36 '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(BLOOD—COAGULATION) (SERUM)

GORBUNOVA., N. A., ISLAMOV, I. I., and MAKAROVA, A. V. (Candidate of Agricultural Sciences); (Candidate of Medical Sciences); (Assistant, Tadzhik Institute)

The effect of antibrucellosis vaccination on albumin and albumin blood fractions.

Veterinariya vol. 38, no. 9, September 1961, pp. 27.

Cand. Agric. Sci.

BALUDA, V.P.; GORBUNOVA, N.A. (Krasnodar)

Mechanisms of increased blood coagulation in acute hemorrhage
in dogs. Pat.fiziol.i eksp.terap. 5 no.1:46-50 Ja-F '61.

(MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. I.A.
Oyvin) Kubanskogo meditsinskogo institut.
(HEMORRHAGE) (BLOOD--COAGULATION)

GORBUNOVA, N.A., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; ISLAMOV, I.I., kand. med.
nauk; MAKAROVA, A.V., assistant

Effect of vaccination against brucellosis on blood proteins
and protein fractions. Veterinariia 38 no.9:27-29 S '61.
(MIRA 16:8)

1. Tadzhikskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

NAMYATYSHEVA, A. M.; GORBUNOVA, N. A.

Specific effect of antithrombocytic cytotoxic serum on blood coagulation in dogs. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi no.1:28-34 '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz patofiziologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. N. A. Fedorov) Tsentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A. A. Bagdasarov[deceased])

(BLOOD—COAGULATION) (SERUM)

GORBUNOVA, N.A. (Moskva)

Changes in the sodium space in dogs following plethoric blood
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